

1915 tax list. One of Quick's daughters, Cornelia, had moved in with William F. Dodd as his "adopted daughter" and was working as a nurse. No copy of Quick's will has survived in the official county records but, just as with Norwood and Howard, the property he acquired through hard work did not pass on the next generation. It is unclear how or why these next generations were unable to become property owners like their fathers, particularly when they inherited property by estate division.⁵²

Elijah Green

Elijah Green provided a unique portrait of a man who remained in the city and prospered despite the changes forced by the white supremacy campaign. Green was employed as a stevedore at the Sprunt-owned cotton compress and was able to keep his job, eventually earning the title of foreman at Sprunt. Green was a trusted Sprunt employee and a leading African American. As a result, he was enlisted by Sprunt in August 1899 to travel to New York and Philadelphia in order to persuade as many as 100 of Sprunt's former workers to return to the city with promises of employment. It is unclear how many workers he encouraged to return. Green was part of a large extended family that included many well-connected leaders in the African American community. He owned his home and other properties in the city both before and after the riot and was able to overcome personal tragedy (all three of his children preceded him in death by 1900) to help his extended family by opening his home to nieces and nephews. Green died at the age

of 75 in 1930 and left his estate to his wife Emma. Green was an active member of his church, Price Chapel A.M.E. Zion, and, before the 1898 campaign, was an active member of the Republican Party.⁵³

Thomas C. Miller

Two of the men in the case study were removed from the city by the effects of the riot. The first, Thomas C. Miller, was forcefully banished and managed to find a life for himself in Norfolk, Virginia before his death in 1903. A native of the city, Miller developed considerable holdings by the time of his eviction from the city.⁵⁴ Although Miller left the city on November 11th, his wife, adult son, and minor children remained in Wilmington. His wife, Annie, was also a native of the city and worked to manage Miller's vast property holdings on his behalf after he left. Despite the distance and difficulties, he recorded some deeds after he left and she won a court case as executrix of his estate.⁵⁵ Annie managed

⁵³ Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*, 399; United States Census, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920; *New York Times*, August 26, 1899.

⁵⁴ According to the 1897 and 1900 tax lists, Miller owned property valued over \$3,000 in 1897 and by 1900, his property was valued at just over \$5,500. Miller continued to buy and sell land after his banishment although the rates and quantities of transfers were greatly reduced when compared to his pre-November 1898 activity. New Hanover County Tax Lists, 1897, 1900; Cody, "After the Storm," 136-140.

⁵⁵ State Archives, New Hanover Estates Records, Thomas Miller: Annie Miller, wife and executrix of Miller's estate, took legal action on behalf of his estate in 1903. The first was against Andrew and Mary Pierce for non-payment on mortgage loan, her attorney was Marsden Bellamy. She won the suit and the land was sold to Walker Taylor for \$675.00. Miller was due \$537.27 on the account but was paid only \$486.68 after payments to court (\$23.95), past taxes (\$139.37) and attorney fees (\$25.00) were paid. The sheriff removed Pierces from property so Taylor could occupy it. In a second case, Annie Miller also

⁵² In depth studies of all of the deeds associated with the fathers and their offspring might provide insight into how the sons were divested on the properties over time. United States Census, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; New Hanover County Tax Lists, 1897, 1900, 1915.